EWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH

Vol. VI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5TH 1879

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—Hotel des Etrangers.
HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,

BRITISH LEGATION.—Nº 250 Rua do Cattete.
FREDERICK R. ST JOHN,
Chargé d'affaires

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Rua Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 1 Rua GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Service at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday FREDERICK VOUNG, M. A., Residence.—43 Rua da Princesa Imperial. Chaplain. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº15 Travessa da Barreira Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7, o'clock p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every thursels. JAMES T. HOUSTON,

DDIST (HURCH.— Nº 175, Rua do Catete Ser-s in English at 11 o clock, a. m., on Sundays, and at 1 o clock, p. m., on Fridays. J. J. RANSOM, Pastor.

 $\overline{M^{ ext{ABIE TODD & Co's}}}$ GOLD PENS

HORLOGERIE DE LA BOURSE 1 RUA D'ALFANDEGA I

PINHEIRO & TROUT SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS

107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO. PALM & ALLEN,

SHIP-CHANDLERS.

5-Rua Fresca 5

DULLEY & MILLER, IMPORTERS & COMMISSION . MERCHANTS.

SANTOS and SÃO PAULO

W. R. CASSELS & Co. Commission Merchants.

rican stoves and kitchen ware a specialty

No. 13 Rua Primeiro de Março.

WHEELWRIGHT, FULLER & CO.

Foreign Commission Merchants.

84 & 86 READE STREET
New-York.

AMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchant

113 WALL STREET NEW YORK

DR. ANDREW J. INGLIS AMERICAN DENTIST

May be found in his office, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 48, from 9 m. until 4 p. m. Established upwards of twenty years in this

NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL

EXPRESS

Receive and forward parcels to and from Rio de Ja and New-York. na torrich ce in New-York, No. 30, Burling Slip. ice in Rio de Janeiro, No. 47, Rua 14 de Março.

M. MATHER & Co.,

Ship and Steamship Brokers and General Commission Merchants. 108 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, Penn.

HOPKINS, BROWETT & CAUSER,

General Hardware Merchants

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY. 52 Wall St., New York. 28 State St., Boston.

THE "ALDINA" BOOK JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

No. 81, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Newspaper and Job Printing carefully ed, and at the lowest prices.

English Printing.

From The Cornell Review, April 1879.

CHARLES FREDERIC HARTT

What was unknown he sought to know, Whatever was unlearned, to learn; He left his northern home to go To far and foreign lands whose skies With summer's glory ever burn, Whose mysite forests ever glow With painted bird and flower and snake, Illuminian the ran ded basic Illumining the tangled brake,
And hanging from the palm and fern,
Resplendent on their robes of green Respleident on their robes of green Like jewels no mee forest queen. With an explorer's enterprise Ofnature's serjiture he wnald turn A leaf unstaulfed, fresh, and new; And found it in those lands whose view Is like the fabled serjent's eyes, Which poison even while they charm, And mix delight with deathly harm. Who look and live to tell are few; Who looks upon Brazil's king guise Too often looks, and kints, and dies, Offil like was den wessent earth.

Of all the past and present earth. He learned the progress from its youth, When all the elements made war; How it in ancient times gave birth To monsters horrid and uncouth As demons of the fancy are. They lived their time and found a grave In growing rock and vaulted cave,
And from the semblance of their bones,
As one who reads from Runic stones, And from the semblance of their bones, As one who reads from Runic stones, His mind interpreted the truth. Of all things of the sea and land The scope and origin and end. Were his to grap and comprehend. Nought was too little, mough too grand: The ways of insects, beasts, and birds; The mystic loca and spiken words of nations primitive and strange; The fabric of the bannered leaf That roofs the dark canoe-path o'er, The architecture of the reef. That stands at Permanbace's door; The hulls of guesses that proudly reign O'er Rio and the ocean shore; The truncate monthins, table-topped, Upon the Amazonian plain Were his to study and explain, Until the pen and hammer dropped From lands whose strength would come no more. As beautiful as poisoned wine,

From hands whose strength would com no more.

As beautiful as poisoned wine,
So was the summer sky and air
That fatal night one year ago.
The earth, deceitful, gave no sign,
Of fewer lurking everywhere,
But all its splendors did combine
To make existence bright and I-fair.
Like burning points of steel did glare
The brilliant stars; the moon did shine
Like burnished metal all aglow;
A thousand lamps in winding row
Defined the borders of the hay,
Whose shores were dark with sombre gr
And then, reflected from below,
Gave double beauty to the scene.
With pyrotechnical display
Of rockets scaring high and higher,
And wheels that span in gusts of fre,
A fervent people praised the saint
And patron of this holy day,
Then, making merry while they might,
Beguited the long hours of the night
In strolling and in roundebay,
And listened to the trumpet's fare
And to the violin's sweet plaint
In garliesa deene and dark with shade And to the violin's sweet plaint In gardens dense and dark with shade And on the moonlit esplanade, What is the use of care, they say; What is the use of thought and care What is the use of thought and care? For, though we revel or we pray, Death soon or late will be our share, And he dies first who first does fear. They breathed the midnight atmosphere Euvernomed with the fever's taint, And sang in bacchanalian choir And drank their healths and Fron cried, When death was even at their side. They gave no thought to him who lay late side and very near. The end of life; who first grew faint, Then frenired with the wild desire Of one whose senses are astray. If the internet with the what desire Of one whose senses are astray. But as the morning hours came on They had the itted world to rest, The bussle of the day was gone. The moon went down into the west, The stars burned out and quenched their blaze Of possion in the falling dew, As hateful eyes are softened through The film of penitential tears. The people went their several ways, The drunken worshiper reeled home, The varrant dog forgot to roam And aid the tunnelt with his bark. The merry music in the park, Whilch was a mockery in the cars Of many a friend who watched with friend, Had swelled to its triumphant end. And now no sounds the watcher hears Except the dull and peaceful roar

Of waves upon the own shore,
Or che the lonesome night-bird's cry.
It was a time to slees,—or die,
At last the world was all at peace
And from its changer and its din
At last if found a swert surcease,
And with the peace without there came
A sad and so cean quiet in
The chamber where the fever's flame
Was burning low and lower; where,
With startled and with fitful stare,
The gaze of those one's kindly eyes
Wanusred but failed by recognize.
The mad deliring grew dail. Wandered but failed to recognize. The mad dehrium grew dull.
With difficulty, one by one,
The failing sands of life did run.
The measure of his years was full.

The measure of his years was full.

How sad are some of, fite's decrees, which shows in whished, sware begun, Would, like a monutien of fame, Have borne the lanter of his name late the future centuries.

With Hambolht and with Livingstone, It was for this he crossed the seas; It was for this he dared the strife With danger and with all disease. But lo, the spoiler cape before The record of his deeds was done, And what he knew is how unknown; The richness of his thought is dend had buried with him in the grave, For while too zealously he gave His study to the treasuries of science which are scattered rife Of science which are scattered rife Along the short and measured past, The future, limitless and was, Was opened, and he learned, instead, The greatest of all mysteries.

The greatest of all mysteries, That mystery of mysteries, The death which brings the after-life.

The death which beings the after-life. In far and foreign lands he lies, Companion, teacher, chief, and friend; And until memory dojh end, These thoughts, unbidden, will arise, Now was it wisdom or unwise To take his brave life in his hands And go to far and foreign lands. That lie within another zone, Tho break the seel and rend the veil Which keep and cover things unknown, Perchance to live and tell that elder Of winders that were there revealed, But greater chance, also, to yield His ardent soul in sacrifice.

Frank De Yeaux Carpenter Ogden, Utah, March, 1879.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE AMAZONS.

The late afternoon sun shines full in our faces as we toil up the long slope that lies between the canoe-port and the village of Ereré,—a landscape singularly home-like in many of its features; ridgy meadows, with cattle browzing here and there on the young grass; richer green marking the tree-lined water-courses; outlined against the sky, a rugged mountain mass, such as one may see almost anywhere in western Massachussetts; and to the north, range after range of forest-clad hills. But before us the thatched houses of the village peep out from among orange groves and palm trees; and down the narrow path comes a troop of black-eyed Indian girls, with their baskets of Sunday finery balanced on their heads; they are going to Monte Alegre to attend some church festival.

Ereré is an Indian village, lying to the north of the Amazons, some forty miles below the mouth of the Tapajos. The place has been inhabited from time immemorial: probably long before Orrelana made his adventurous voyage down the river, or Cal-deira founded Para. And as the village is removed from the main lines of travel, it happens that the twenty-five or thirty families who remain here have preserved, almost unchanged, many of the aboriginal cus-toms, and those introduced by the early lesuit missionaries. It is, in fact, a typica illage of the semi-civilized Amazonian In-

The olive-skinned lassies are crossing the brook n w, splashing the water a little ir fun, and greeting us with a smiling "Adeos senhor," as they pass on. Their bare feet come down firmly but softly, never minding the little round stones that cover the path; they wear clean calico skirts and modest sacks, and their uncovered purpleblack hair is caught up with horn combs, or streams down their backs. Au reste, one

or two of the faces are pretty enough, but the most are plain. An artist might object that the women were too short and heavy for beauty; but over all drawbacks of form and feature, you cannot help admiring the splendid motion of a body untrammeled by aced stays and high-heeled shoes : shoul ders are thrown back, and heads are creeted under their burdens; and they would march just as well if the loads were five times as heavy. These healthy limbs and supple bodies will bear up for hours unwearied with the weight of a sack of flour balanced over them; aye, and the girls will dance half the night afterward!

Three or four older people in the troop are wrinkled, but not decrepit; bright-eyed, and firm-footed, greeting us very gravely and politely, and holding their place in the crowd of younger ones with a kind of patriarchal dignity. They make one or two good natured inquiries, such as naturally arise from the apparition of a party of strange Americans on their quiet roads.

is a side-hill affair, and all grown over with weeds. After this weak little effort toward civilization, the houses relapse into barbarism, and go straying away in picturesque confusion, hiding under the orange groves and great bushy mango trees as if they shunned observation. Our own quarters
—the best the place affords—are in an adobe
house near the chapel; in other words, if you please, a mud house, but with wooden doors and window shutters, and a good palm-thatch roof; no floor except the native earth, but that is dry and hard, and with clean mats to spread under our ham-mocks we shall do very well. Our baggage is lying at the canoe-landing, two miles away; half the women and girls in the village go trooping after it, willing enough to do a favor for the Americanos, and earn a few honest coppers in the doing; by sunset they are back again, bringing our valises and provision-caus on their heads; ther with everything under shelter, we eat our dinner of salt beef and mandioca meal

with the seasoning of a hearty appetite.

At long intervals Ereré has been visited by European and American travellers. Professor Agassiz spent a day here; Wallace Coutinho and Hartt have made the name a classic one in the literature of science. But classic one in the iterature of science. But that a lady—and an American lady at that— should bravely tramp over the weary miles of sandy camps from Monte Alegre, was an unleard-of thing. Even the incurious In-dians are aroused, and the whole population of the village comes crowding around our doors and windows. The older girls and women enter unasked, not from any lack of politeness, but because here every r is open to any one that cares to enter the good people only wish to give friendly greeting to the branca. Little naked boys and girls hide themselves behind their mothers' skirts, or peep in at the windows to catch a glimpse of this wonderful curiosity. At length, finding their at-tentions to the lady more pressing than pleasant, I order the crowd out. They go away quietly and politely, conversing with each other in subdued tones, and we retire to our hammocks and mosquito nets. The night-wind blows in freshly through the open doors and windows, but, save a hungry dog, no intruder disturbs our rest. Among all this honest people, you will hardly find one who would so far forget the rules of hospitality as to pilfer from a

On the Amazons people rise with the sun. A bath in the river, or in the near-est spring, sets the skin in an honest, healthy glow and sharpens up the mind to appreciate the splendor of an unclouded morning. The Indians bathe always once, and often twice, a day. Even the toddling little boys and girls spatter themselves with water from a calabash. The spring at

Ereré is down in a shady hollow-a cool. verdant retreat, with noble palms and tall forest trees and broad-leaved vines; such a combination as the sees only in these fav-ored spots. Within a circle of fifty yards around the spring there are no less than nine species of palms, including the noble bataba and the graceful uneary, princes in their princely tribe, and bamboos and giant arrow-leaved aningas, and orchids on the branches. Bathing here is a romance—the air is full of wind-whisperings among the leaflets and soft perfumes from the palms blossoms; emerald-tinted humming-birds—"kiss-flowers," the Brazilians say balance themselves before the pendent blossoms; and fairy brown butterflies, just visible, flit along the ground. Indian women, coming down the path with earthen water-jars balanced on their heads, wait quietly in the forest until the brancos have finished their bath. Then they pass us with a "Bons dias, senhores," and stoop to fill their jars in the little inclosed space Then the group passes on, and we resume our walk.

There is a little white chapel on the brow of the hull, and the houses just around it are set with some show of regularity. We observe an attempt at a square also, but it of our patriarchal "Don't te aborate" has a stability after and the proper of the properties of we walk away they watch us with quick, curious eyes, but say never a word. And now we shall learn how it is possible

for men and women to live almost separated from the civilized world; how a single family can provide themselves, not only with food, but with house, furniture, utensils—everything, in fact, but clothing and a few coarse articles of iron and steel For instance, walking across the weedy plot in front of our windows, we can call on old João Baptista, the best hunter and the best fisherman in the village. He is dressed in coarse canvas trowsers and short jacket or shirt; the cloth is stained dull red with muruchy. It is soiled, for this is his work-day dress; but you may be sure that it covers a clean body. The old man is busily shaping a paddle, using his clumsy knife very cleverly on the hard itauba

Examine the structure of the house. Roughly-hewn logs of itauba and páo d'arco for the uprights; set in the ground, they will last for fifty years. Beams and rafters are of other hadly less dumble timbers; the joints are secured with pegs or with strips of bark. Roof and sides are covered with excellent palm-leaf thatch, tied on in regular layers, like shingles. As for floor, there is Mother Earth, with a few mats laid down under the hammocks. There are no windows, and the door-ways are closed with palm leaf mats. So you see that the whole house is formed of materials which every Indian can gather in the forest with no other tools than his heavy woodknife and clumsy, straight handled ax. Some houses have the sides built up with lumps of clay gathered from the lowland crecks; walls of this material, supported by a frame-work of poles and sticks, are durable, but very unsightly. In the larger Luces they cover the adobe with plaster, and whitewash the outside very neat'y.

The dwelling does not boast much furni-

ture. Beside the reed mats and cotton hammocks, there are only two or three benches (the boards for which have been hewn out of solid logs), and some green wooden trunks, with preposterous keys. These lat-ter contain the festa dresses; the coarser work-day garments hang on lines behind the hammocks. The trunks are rather articles of luxury than of necessity; in other houses we will see great balain baskets tak-ing their place; but every well-to-do Indian considers it incumbent on him to have a

trunk, if he can get it for money or credit.
. . . . Under the roof there is a *geral*, or staging of poles, for mandioca baskets, dried fish, and various pots and kettles. The most of these, however, are in the little shed-like kitchen back of the house. Every Indian dwelling, no matter how poor, has its kitchen separated from the main struc-

(continued on fourth page)

THE RIO NEWS,

on the eve of departure of the American po the French packet of the 15th., and the Ko Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

as a nummary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, the arrivals and departures of forcign vessels, the con-report and price current of the market, a table of freighterers; and all other information necessary to a correct nt on Brazilian trade.

TERMS:

(Cash invertially in advance)

n for one year in Brazil, ... 20\$000

for six months do ... 10\$000

for one year in the United States, \$10.00

for six months do do \$5.000

for ene year in (Frast British, ... 20 0 0

for six months do do ... 10 0 ceived to the 1st. of January, 1886

All subscriptions mild run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879.

riptions and advertisements received at the Mundo, 47 Rua Primeiro de Março.

PUBLICATION OFFICE: -- 81 Rua Séte de Setembro. Agents for the United States:

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co.

1 Wall Street, New York

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 5th., 1879

According to the Jornal do Commercio the manufacturers and producers of the dom-inion of Canada are organizing a commercial exposition of Canadian products in this city and have made the usual request for rooms and remission of duties. Now, has not this thing gone quite far enough? not this thing gone quite far enough? It is not quite time to put a stop to the exposi-tion mania, and return once more to the legitimate purposes and methods of bus-iness? Is it any longer wise and dignified in the Brazilian government to lend its as-sistance and mechanization the three irresistance and encouragement to these sistance and encouragement to these ven-tures whose life at the outset depends upon special favors and gifts and whose success depends upon the sensation which they are able to create? We have no objections to the Canadian project on the score of nationality; if we believed in the commercial show business at all we would as heartily wel-come the Canadian peep-show as the Amercome the Canadian peep-show as the Their can talking-machine. But we object most decidedly to the institution itself; we can see no necessity for it, no end to be attained that can not be better secured through reg-ular methods, no benefits to either party which will warrant the attention and favors now accorded it. On the contrary, we believe that the commercial exposition, as the term is understood in these Brazilian schemes, is demoralizing and injurious in its every phase and feature. It is demoralizthe merchant who deserts the regular avenues of business to invest his capital in a speculative and sensational enterprise; it is hurtful to the regular mercantile houses whose business is rendered uncertain and precarious by the rising and falling of these schemes; it is demoralizing and hurtful to the consumer whose imagination is fed at the expense of his judgment by these drum-andtrumpet institutions. More than that, it is demoralizing to the government and unjust its people to grant to these concerns special favors and exemptions which are denied to the business communities in general. We now have a Portuguese exhibition nearly ready to open its doors; two or three Amer-ican concerns have applied for permits and favors; one Canadian scheme has just annavors, one canadian scheme has just announced its intentions; and we are just at the beginning. Can any one determine where and what will be end? It is but a few days since that a grand combination be two exhibition enterprises was an nounced, and we were informed that the company had an authorized capital of 10, 000.000\$, that its field comprised not only Brazil, but the republics of the River Plate, presents an imposing appearance, but we have yet to learn that its promotors are either men of capital, responsibility or of sufficient business experience to warrant their con-trol of so vast an undertaking. The scheme is full of impossibilities and inconsistencies, and there is scarcely a single feature in it, trom preamble to signature, that deserves confidence of business men. If the Brazilian government prefers to see its commercial enterprises built up on such bases as these we shall interpose no objection, but we would advise business men to steer clear

Some manufacturers and producers of the dominion of Canada are projecting an exposition of the natural and artificial products of that country to be held in this city in July and October of 1880, hoping to be aided in the realization of this project by the

Canadian government, which will have to ask pecuniary aid of parliament. We are informed that the promotors of this exposition have asked the imperial government to tion have asked the imperial government to remove the duties from the products to be exhibited, and for the use of space in the Typographia Nacional. We have already spoken of the advantages to come from these advantages to come from these relations with where the importation of Brazilian products, especially of sugar, has been regulated by a very favorable tariff, and we record with pleasure the praiseworthy undertaking of the promotors of this exposition, hoping that from it will come the greatest possible num-ber of benefits to the two countries which are thus entering into new relations. - Jornal do Commercio, Aug. 3.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Aside from purely routine work very little has been accomplished in the Senate since our last issue. A certain portion of each session has been occupied with the discussion on the estimates for the department of justice in which the minister of justice and several senators have taken a Latterly the São Paulo senatorial elecpart. tion has come up and judging from the temper of the majority and its anxiety to gain every advantage possible in a political sense, the discussion will be a protracted one and partizen in the worst sense of the term. The result has long been foreshadowed, as it is plainly evident from their course so far that the conservatives are determined to admit no more liberal senators into the Senate than they can help, and if the charges concerning their course in the Espirito Santo elections be true, they will not fail to employ every expedient to serve their purpose.

-On the 24th ultimo the committee on the budget reported back to the Senate the estimates for the ministry of war. The origestimates for the ministry of war. The original estimates called for an appropriation of 14,864,228\$464 which the Chamber reduced to 13,084,852\$795. The committee after a minute examination of the estimates and actuated by a praiseworthy desire to cut them down have reported a further reduction of 114,779\$8co.

-A protest from the commercial as tion of Maranhão against the proposed im-post tax of 20 per cent, on tobacco, was received in the Senate on the 24th ult. states that the result of this impost will be to so enhance the price of to acco as to restrict its consumption and diminish the revenues received from it. The tax already levied amounts to 12 per cent. in Maranhão, plus 200 réis per thousand on cigarettes, 3\$ per thousand on cigars and 6 per cent. price of each 500 grammes of snuff. Whether the government can be made to see the force of this economical doctrine remains to be seen; the doctrinaires of Brazil seem to be infused with the mistaken idea that an augmented tariff means an augmented revenue

—The question of renewing the subsidy contract with the Amazon Steam Naviga-tion Co., came up again on the 28th ult., when Senator Leitão da Cunha, of Pará, sought to demonstrate the benefits which the country had received from this service. speaker sought to show in the first place that the company was really Brazilian as 24,971 of its 42,500 shares are held in Brazil. And in the second place from tables showing the values and revenue receipts both before and since the establishment of the line in 1852 that it had been the means of building up the import and export trade of the Amazon, and had been a fruitful source of revenue for the general and provincial governments.

-One of the farces enacted in the Senate recently was a committee report on the sen-atorial election in Minas Geraes. As the Senator, Affonso Celso, has already been admitted to his seat, the committee very discreetly admits that the inquiry will no change the result. Notwithstanding this, it is proposed to proceed with the verification of the election, and to determine what par ochial returns are good and what bad. In . In view of the circumstance that Senator Cotegipe is on the committee and that another senatorial vacancy from Minas *has transpired, the raison d'être of the move is plainly apparent.

-The records of the Chamber of Deputie since our last issue show that a large amount of routine work has been accomplished, though aside from this little has been done though aside from this little has been done around the Paulo Affonso falls, and the that requires any special notice at our hands. On the 24th ult the civil registry hands. On the 24th ult the civil registry bill passed to its third reading, and has since been discussed by several deputies. Several the commission by means of which it is

speechs have been made against the bill, and substitutes and amendments have been offered. One deputy urged that it would be repugnant to the majority of Brazilians, and that exemptions should be made so as not to compel its observance where it entailed any hardships. Thus far, however, Saldanha Marinho has kept the question plainly and squarely before the house, and has compel-led full discussion upon its marin. It squarely before the nouse, and mas competed full discussion upon its merits. He tells the Chamber plainly that its rejection or posponement will be a shame to the country. The bill fixing the naval forces passed to its third reading on the 29th, after a protracted discussion.

—The project of law, presented by Dep-uties Homem de Mello and Belfort Duarte at the beginning of May last, for the estab-lishment of hypothecated loan department in existing banks, the establishment of rural banks, and the regulation of time, interest and redemption of loans made on real estate, was the subject of a long and critical re-port from the committee on finance on the 25th. The committee did not favor the project before it, and presented a substitute in which the interest guarantee on the capital on these banks was made more prom inent, and the time and redemption of inortgages was made longer and more indefinite. In both measures the great purpose eems to be to secure capital for the use of planters at a low rate of interest and on long itime and easy redemption terms. The com-mittee project proposes the establishment of five of these loan institutions, or banks as they are called, with an aggregate capital of 50,000,000\$.

-The minister of empire on the 28th presented a bill appropriating a further sum of 558,692\$872 for the completion of the new slaughter house now under construc-tion for the city. It was referred to the budget committee. The original bill of August, 1873, appropriated 2,000,000\$ for this purpose.

-The last act in the Banco Nacional farce was rehearsed in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday last when several deputies gravely explained away all the inconsiste nd difficulties of the case, and then just as gravely resolved that the bank was not subject to the law; that no crime was committed by its president; that Counselor Sinimbu was not president at the time of failure; that there was no bank; that the formalities of law were not observed; that this "augusta camara" has sole jurisdiction in the matter; that no harm was done and everybody is satisfied. Requiescal in pace.

-A notable speech, as timely as it was eloquent, was made in the session of the 1st inst. The subject was the legislative ratifi-cation of a privilege, granted June 28, 1878 to Elias Iosé Nunes da Silva and others in which the government conceded for a term of twenty years the Xingú river valley with all its mineral and vegetable products; the orator was Joaquim Nabuco. The concession of such a privilege in an unexplored country whose extent is yet unknown, whose aboriginal inhabitants are yet strangers to the world, and whose mineral and vegetable wealth can not yet be determined, was a measure whose wisdom the orator contested. He argued that the concession was neither politic, nor wise, and that it was full of danger. The catechization of the Indians for which the privilege provided, avails noth The catechization of the Indians, ing, as it oftener degrades the savage than benefits him. This part of the speech caused a profound sensation, and it is to be hoped that it will sometime lead to an inquiry into the present system of governing the native

THE RIO S. FRANCISCO SURVEY.

The hydrographic commission under the direction of Col. W. Milnor Roberts, having completed its work on the Santos harboimprovements and presented its report, left for the Rio São Francisco on the 31st ultimo where it will make a thorough study of that river and determine what improvements are necessary to render its navigation free and safe. The commission left this city on the national steamer Espir-ito Santo and will proceed to Maceió thence to the São Francisco. Taking advantage of the low water, work will be commenced at Jatobá, the upper terminus of the railway now under construction around the Paulo Affonso falls, and the

hoped that a tolerably complete survey can be effected before the annual risc

Aside from the purely technical work of the survey, the commission is instructed study the general features and resources of this comparatively unknown region. Through this it is purposed to learn the actual value of the São Francisco basin for the purposes of settlers as well as to study the methods by which improvements may be made in one great line of communication. To attain this result, his excellency, Counselor Siniobú, has happily and wisely determined to add to the party a competent geologist and naturalist, Prof. Orville A. Derby, who is specially charged with this work. Prof. Derby has already had a wide experience in Brazilian exploration and is thoroughly

itted for the work in hand.

We can not applaud too heartily the adoption in Brazil of the system which has given such valuable results in the United States—the practice of adding specialists to States—the practice of adding specialists to the exploring and other expeditions that are sent into little known regions. It is to be hoped that in this instance, as it has been repeatedly demonstrated there, the natural history part of the forthcoming report on the São Francisco will not be its least in teresting or important feature,

TRADE-MARKS.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

anciuded September 24, 1878.—Ratification advised by Senute January 29, 1879.—Ratified by Frei-ident February 5, 1879.—Proclaimed June 17, 1879.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas an agreement between the United States and Brazil for the reciprocical protec-tion of marks of manufacture and trade in the two countries, was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries, at Rio de Janeiro, on the 24th day of September, 1878, the original of which agreement is word for word

Agreement between the United States of America and Brazil for the protection of the marks of manufacture and trade.

ams organ for the protection of the marks of manufacture and trade.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, with a view to the reciprocal protection of the marks of manufacture and trade in the two countries, have agreed as follows:

The citizens or subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall have in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as belong to native citizens or subjects, in every thing relating to property in marks of manufacture and trade.

It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfil the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

of the respective countries.

of the respective countries.

In winess whereof the under-signed duly authorized to this end, have signed the present agreement and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Rio de Janeiro the twenty-four day of the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

[L. S.] HENRY WASHINGTON HILLIARD. [L. S.] B. DE VILLA BELLA.

And whereas the said agreement has beduly ratified:

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Haves, President of the United States of America, have caused the said agreement to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hercunto se my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed :

Done at the city of Washington, this se venteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and third.

[L. S.] R. B. HAYES.

By the President : WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

--Small pox is still afflicting the capital of <u>Ceará</u>
-The French packet, *Gironde*, left Lisbon for this port on the 24th ult.

The receipts of the custom house at Fortalez. Ceará, during the first six months of 1879, wer 647,897\$615.

—The waters of the Rio Negro have begun fall, the rise this year not having been as great was expected.

—The president of Maranhão has convoked the electors, for chosing members of the next provincial assembly, on the 16th of November next,

The provincial assembly of Bahia has approved project of law presented by Dr. Arthur Rios, ating to the establishment of central factories.

The president of the province of Pará has se-lected the 23rd of November next for the election of representatives to the next provincial assembly.

The internal revenue returns in the city of Ric Grande do Sul for the year 1878.9, were 680,783\$ 273, and for the year 1877.8, the sum of 759,494\$ 636.

-A correspondent of the Cruzeiro writing from Fortaleza, Ceará, July 12th, says that the total num ber of deaths from small-pox in that city then ex ceeded 34,000.

—Cametá, province of Pará, has caught both the measles and the small-pox. Judging from our exclanges, there are precious few places in Brazil which have not one or both of them.

—The American bark, American Union, from Philadelphia, arrived at Fortaleza on the 1st of June with seven locomotives from the Baldwin Lo-comotive Works, for the Baturité railway.

omotive Works, for the Baturite railway.

—The Diaria Official has advices from Piauhy to he effect that there have been regular rains in that province and the causes of the great famine of the past three years are gradually disappearing.

post three years are gradually disappearing.

—The receipts of the Para custom house during the first six months of 1879 were from imports 1,906,90505, from exports 718,2858390, from tother sougces 145,005423, total 22,769,8605423,

—Ghe hundred and seventy-nine slaves were exported from the province of Ceart during the month of June. The number exported during the six months just closed was 968, during the year, 1,845.

—An important roblery took place in the commara of Narareth, Pernambuso, on the morning of the 14th inst. A gang of highwaymen under the lead of a well-known despendo attacked the Pagy factory, broke in the doors and carried off 40,0005.

—The people of Para fare talking of giving Visconde do Rio Branco a public reception on his return home by way of the United States. Unlappily their preparations will be all in vain, as the

happily their preparations will be all in vain, as the illustrious Brazilian has made a "short cut," and is already here.

already here.

—Reports from the Amazonas of the 24th ult., present a very bad state of uffairs in that province. It is said that complete anarchy prevails in parts of the province through the violent behavior of officials. How much of this is true, and how much intended for political effect is difficult to determine.

—The total amount expended by the province of Park in behalf of public relief, at the opening of last month footed up to 1,285,000\$. Of this amount, 50,000\$ were expended during the administration of President Bandeura, 245,000\$ under President Gama Abreu, and 982,000\$ under President Carmo.

—A telegrant from the north on the evening of the

—A telegram from the north on the evening of the 24th stated that a trembling of the earth was felt for the space of two seconds, more or legs, in the Ribeira district, Rio Grande do Norte. The phenomenon occurred at 5; 20 p. m., and caused a considerable fright among the people, to whom it was something

mew. — The Maracajú colony of Ceará refigees, province of Amazonas, is said to be in a very prosperous
condition. The people live in comfortable thatched
houses and cultivate sugar cane, mandioca, cotton,
rice, and many other products, which find a good
market in Mandos. The colony has two schools,
one for boys and one for girls.

—Owing to the dismissal of the relief commission
in Planhy and the cessation of the public expenditures on account of the drouth, there were apprehensions of trouble in that province. As the public
force was igsuificient, the citizens of the capital,
without respect tiparty, voluntered to the number
of 169 to act as policemen.

—The Parana correspondent of Cruscire, writ-

of 169 to act as policemen.

—The Paraná correspondent of Crusciro, writing from Antonia on the 15th ult, says that the general government has assumed the proprietorship of the Alessandra colony in that province. The colony was established by an Italian subject, Sabino Trpoti, in 1877, is located on the bay of Paranaguá, has a population of 320, and is said to be in a prosperous state.

-In common with some other things there seems to be very bad management of the weather in Brazil, owing doubtless to the exclusive attention Brazii, owing doubtless to the exensive attention which has lately been given to the comet at the observatory. While there is insufficient rain in parts of the north and at Rio de Janeiro, in Sergipe they are having too much of it. The rivers have overflowed and have caused considerable damage. If the conservatives were in power, all this would be considered.

avoided.

—The peculiar advantages of that rural instrument, the plow, are gradually working their way
into the favor of the Branilian public. In a notice
of Mr. Keet, a Sto Paulo paper says: The advantage of this agricultural implement can not be dispated and the work which it produces, says Mr.
Keet, exceeds that of ten laborers inasmuch as the
production of land prepared by the plow is incalculably greater owing to its leaving it more porous
and more accessible to the influence of moisture and
heat.

The United States Agrathin Hardoul bearing.

—The United States flagship Hartford, bearing the pennant of Rear Admiral Nicholis, under the command of Capital James A. Grier, arrived at this port from the River Plate on the evening of the and inst. She will remain here until relieved by the Stemandork and will then return home. The by the Schemanda and will then return home. The previous visits of the Interfort to this port have been the means of building up many pleasant acquaint-shoes between her officers and the English-speaking people here, and their arrival it this time will be most heartily welcomed. The Enter-is expected from Montevideo about the tolls, when she will take in suplies and sail direct for Philadelphia.

-By imperial decree of the 19th ult. the eminent merchant of this city, Francisco de Figueiredo, who merchant of this city, Francisco de Figueiredo, who guaranteed 15,000,000\$ of the new loan, was made

CONSIGNED TO

EXPECTED TO LOAD:

- Br str Euclid; 20,000 bags coffee engaged;

Baltimore — Br str *Euclid*; 20,000 bags coffee engr 40 cts. Antwerp and London—Br str *Hipparchus*; fr 301 a 351.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

**a Elegateur (Fr) Bordonas ...
Lef rateet (Fr) Kiver Plate ...
Kiver pa, Merchan Megney & Co.
20 Cityd Parighan New York 2: Wilson Sons & Co.
20 Cityd Parighan New York 2: Wilson Sons & Co.
20 Cityd Parighan New York 2: Wilson Sons & Co.
20 Cityd Parighan New York 2: March 19 Cityd Parighan (Property of the Parighan Merchan) Parighan Parighan (Property of the Parighan Parighan Parighan Parighan (Property of the Parighan Parigha

WHERE FROM

NAME

THE RIO NEWS.

-It is reported that all the present employees pi

-The political friends of the Visconde do Ric

7th inst.

—Fleet Paymaster Ambrose Clark, of the U. S.

"Hartfard received a cordial greeting from his many friends on his arrival last Saturday.

—The commercial friends of the newly made Visconde de Figueired intend honoling him with a ball to be given at the Cassino on the 19th inst.

—The cost of lighting the sacets and public squares of Rio de Janeiro during the month of June was 6a, 183§723, including the cost of exchange.

—Mr. John Barker, engineer of the Sio Paulo (Santos and Jundiahy) railway has been spending a few days with his friends in the corte.

—Mr. Daniel Causer, formerly of this city, now

sing a few days with his friends in the corte.

—Mr. Daniel Causer, formerly of this city, now of the firm of Messrs. Hopkins, Causer & Hopkins, Birmingham, arrived in the Royal Mail packet, Ethe, on the goth silt.

—On the and inst, the station of Damanie on the Leopothian road was opened to the public. This new station is 156 kilometers from Porto Novo and 17 from the city of Ubdi:

—Mr. W. W. Randall, the nevely appointed vice consul-general of the Ubited States at this port, is a son of Ex-Postmaster General Randall, and is a young man of recognized ability and character.

—During the month of July there were killed, 'in

During the month of July there were killed, in the public slaughter-house of Rio de Janeiro 9,727 head of cattle, 1,454 swine and 1,349 sheep. There is promise of an abundant supply of fresh meat for the present weath.

The recently appointed U. S. naval paymaster, Albert W. Bacon, arrived at this port on the 30th ut, on the Royal Mail packet Eille. His predecessor, Paymaster Harris, whose departure is most sincerely regretted by his many friends here, returns to the United States on the City of Paris.

to the United States on the City of Furth.

—It is anounced that the corvet Vilat de Oliveira
with Arthur Silveira da Motta, will sail shortly for
some South European port, thence to London where
in conjunction with Dr. Educardo Callado a conference will be had with the Chinese minister, thence
with both these officials to China via the Suser Canal.
The purposes of this mission are said to be the celebration of a treaty of amity and commerce, and
establishment of negotiations for the introduction of
Chinese labor into Brazil.

Chinese abor into Brazil.

The following are the particulars of the wreck of the Pacific steamer Illimani as far as can be learned up to the time we go to press. She left this port on the 3d of July for the Pacific coast, and not he 18th, when about twelve nules off Lamocha island she struck a hidden rock and went down. The Chili, one of the coasting steamers of the same company, went to the rescue and no lives were lost. The rock which caused this unfortunate acciding the same to given by the charts, and is supposed to be a ecent volcanic upheaval.

not given by the charts, and is supposed to be a eccent volcanic upheaval.

—An unfortunate and painful accident occurred on board H. M. S. Garnat, Captain Erskine, on the gath ultimo, the birtidaya anniversary of the Princess Imperial. During the midday salute, while one of the gan squads was loading their piece, the gun was prematurely discharged occasioning serious injuries to Charles Swaby A. B. and William Garling A. B. two of the best men on the ship. Swaby loses his left arm through the accident and Garling loses both arms and sustained injuriers in his face. His left eye was seriously damaged though the surgeon thinks that his sight will be saved. Carling is said to be the sole support of his father, and the sad accident in this instance works a double nipsy. The guns on the Garnet are muzile-loaders and the accident was caused by not throughly cleaning the piece before reloading. Captain Erskine, his surgeon and the officers of the ship have been unemitting in their attentions and are doing everything in their power to add these two unfortunate men. We understand that Mrs. Rickets, wife of the British cousul, has generously undertaken to did them by circulating a subscription among her friends. The case certainly deserves a prompt and generous response. We shall be pleased to assist Mrs. Rickets in this charitable undertaking by receiving subscriptions at our basiness office, No. 47 Rua Primeiro de Marcy.

On Monday the 28th ultimo a friendly game of

Rua Primeiro de Mary».

***CRICKET MATUH**

On Monday the 28th ultima a friendly game of cricket was played in Sto Paulo betwen the officers of H. M. S. S. Malluri and ElS, new at the port of Santos, and the São Paulo cricket club. The club was short one man. The following summary shows the results of the game.

RUN	BOWLERS	HOW OUT	NAME OF BATSMAN	ORDER
1	P. Miller. J. Kennedy. Do Do T. Kennedy. J. Kennedy. J. Kennedy.	Do	" Richardson " Dupre " Lacy " Hutchings " Bramsden " Subben	2 3 4 5 0 7 8 9
22.5	otal Runs.	T		

ı Mr. J. Riley	Bowled	Richardson.
a N. H. Moury.	Do	Do
J. Kennedy	Not Out	D0
t/ P. Miller	Bowled	Richardson.
Revd. J. P. Ouick	Ct. Lang	Greer
8 Mr. Williamson.	Ct. Richardson.	Richardson.
g G. Rowland.	Ca Edmanda	Do

"The commission deligated to examine the port of Maranhão with reference to determining the feasibility of making it one of the intermediate ports for the Américan line of mall packets, left this city for the porth on the goth ult. At the head of the commission is the Barão de Teffé who mades the strange mistake in his soundings on the "Quel-rinhos" reef jn the harbor of Santos a few years ago.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

They s3—Transation is bashing paper on London at 59%; in mercannile paper at 20 ½, re 1176 and 30 ½ d. Drafts on Paris 40°, no per fauce for banking paper, and 40.656 for mentile. Six per ecut applies such at 1.053½ and 1.053½ and 1.055% Sovenings held at 11830.

"July 25—Barchanile rates on Lendon 20 11716 and 20 ½ d. of Paris 46:2 n. per france. Market inactive. July 25—Barchanile rates on Mad 20 ½ d., and very little doing mercantile rates 10°, 24 and 20° ½ d. Stoper cent. applices 100 d. 11.056° overerigins held at 118300.

July 26—Barchaning rates on London 20° ½ and 20° ½ d. With few transactions. Mercantile rates 30° ½ and 22° d. London 456° 7° n. per france on Paris. Six per cent. applices 1.0054 and 20° ½ d. 1.0054 a

July 26.—tanning rates to Lindon to 25 and 26 yd. and 27 d. or London 1,45-7 m. per finance on Paris. Six per cent. applies: London 1,45-7 m. per finance on Paris. Six per cent. applies: Λιορθ 2019, 10-75.

July 28.—The mass on London remnined unchanged both for banking and offer mercantile paper. Mercantile rates on Paris 4524-56 m. per france. Six per cent. applies sold at 1,450-76.

July 29.—No change in the mass on London from these of the sold intal. Banking rates on Paris 450-76, and mercantile 450-35-28 m. per france on Hamburg 565 m. per mark mercantile paper. Six per cent applies sold at 1,40-78 m. per mark mercantile paper. Six per cent applies sold at 1,40-78 m. per mark mercantile paper. Six per cent applies sold at 1,40-78 mercantile. On Paris 450-18. per france banking, and 452-78 mercantile. Six per cent. applies sold at 1,03-78 mercantile. Six per cent. applies sold at 1,03-78 mercantile. Six per cent. applies sold tat 1,03-78 mercantile.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM TULY 23d TO AUGUST 3d INCLUSIVE.

IARES	COMPANY	PRICE
30 39 25 100 90 25 245 70 17 26 300	Banco do Commercio ter 10th. Rural. Rural. Industrial. Freithild Control. Freithild Control. Carris Urbanos Prazilen. Letras bypoth. of Benco Precial.	200\$000 240 000 227 000 110 000 205\$000 202 500 202 500 205 000 205 000 205 000 205 000 205 000 84 970 82 970 82 970 82 970 84 970
105	,, ,, ,, do Brazil (100)	911/2 %
182	7 7 9 9 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	86 %
500	Six per cent apolices.""	1:035 00
. 33	u n n n	1:034 00
184	n n n n	1:036 00
7	n n n n	1:033 00
10	n n n n	11040 DO 518\$00
9	39 11 11 0f 500\$	203500
5	National loan bonds 68.	1:200 00
60		195 00
100	Sovereigns for cash	11 75
250	n n n n	11 70
2000	for Oct. 31	11 20
25	Seguros d'Integridade	64500
20	, Guamntia	125\$00
10	São Christovão	280,000
200	Villa Isabel	190500
100	Macahé e Campos Co	70/500 500/500
. 3	Provincial Bonds of 500\$	200,500
100	MormRes realismo American	200,000

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKAGE.

Role Toutiery, enguet 4, 1259.

Caffer. Under the influence of unfavorable advices from consuming countries and increasing recognities, petecs here law recoded no ref fig per to kin for the better grades, and about soor risk for the better grades, and about soor risk for the forw ones.

This decline is, however, more than counterchanced by the further rise in exchange and the sterfing cast of coffees, therefore, again higher than on the 2ptd ultimo, the does of our

s since that date amount to 93,530 bags, viz:
63,010 bags for United States
24,270 ... Europe
3339 ..., Cape of Good Hope
2,900 ..., Other points

Ordinary second. . x\$800 @ 3\$400 Receipts have continued increasing and the daily ir the mouth of July has been nised to 9,641 bags. The clearances in July amount to 460,186 langs, viz: 169,648 langs to United States 82,851; " Cupe of Good Hope 5,559 " Cupe of Good Hope 4477 " Weer Plate

late.

The sales since the same date amount to 3,066 brls., viz:
200 brls. American and 766 bags River Plate.

Stock in first hands consists of 39,540 brls., viz: 2,200 barrels Trieste. 3,400 ,, Gallego.

	3,900 ,, 2,900 ,, 9,000 ,, 9,140 bags	Dunlop, Baltimore, Western, River Plate
Total	. 39,540 barrels	and bags.
e quote:		
	Trieste	24\$000
	Gallego	22\$500
	Haxal	23\$000
Sec. 1st.	Dunlop	23\$500
	Baltimore	18\$000-22\$000.
	Western	22\$000
	River Plate	20\$000-20\$500
hite Pine. supplied.	There have be	n no arrivals but the market

270,656 ft. per Van der Heydi from Wilmington, sold at 30\$500 Fora.

270,676 (1.) Carl August 1 not yet sold.

Pastoril Agricola e Industrial.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Kernsene. There have been no further arrivals, but the TULV 23.

HAVEE—Gr bk Paradis; 362 tons; Thuro; sundries.
GIRRALTAR—Nor lug Kunt Alfan; 297 tons; Petofice. ues to sell on the spot at

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

YULY 2),
Came-I bit Leunidat, 425 times Rino; 54 de seil to order.
Grann ein Ilahiai-1-1 tign Alfat: 250 tenne Rosario 64 de
sandrict to E. Cretin & Co.
L'Averscou-II-lé Excelenge; 314 tonne Dundop; 170 de;
yULY 35;
YULY 35;
Richardo & Co.
Richar

PERNAMBUCO-Port bk Noon Vencedorn; 319 tons; Guint prices; 28 ds; salt to J. A. Santos.

TULY 27.

HASHURG.—Br bk Cyclone 456 tons; Lunkin; 66 ds; sundries o Brandes Kramer & Co.

CARDIFF.—Br ship Belmont; 891 tons; Hlagdon; 78 ds; coal o Alexandre Wagner. CADIZ—Br bk Fairy Belle; 646 tons; Gardner; 42 ds; salt to Phipps Bros, & Co.

Phipps Iron, & Co.

—It by Many, 28 lons, Mezono, 64 de salt or order.

Invarience, 40 lons, Mezono, 64 de salt or order.

Liverance, 40 Lisbons—Pugia had Polyr zoo tonse, Boser, 25 de sandrées to 1, 3 Peter & Co.

25 de sandrées to 1, 3 Peter & Co.

26 de sandrées to 1, 5 Peter & Co.

26 de sandrées to 1, 5 Peter & Co.

27 de sandrées to Marient Denga & Sons.

Réssano—Am lik Armatrony. 473 lons, Maran; 26 de allaís to order.

Hafa to order.

"YULV 28.

RANGOON—Br bk Burmah; jot tons; Whitehoice to order.

VALENÇA—Sp by Florn; 226 tons; Sisa: 57 ds; wine amgarlie to José Romagueira. gallic to José Romagueira.

Möstryunum—Sp ped Dolovis: 171 tons: Vila: 19 ds: jerked beef to Alexandre Wagner.

TULY 29.

CARDIFF—Am slip Screamer; 1,000 tons: Austin: 54 ds: ceal to Wilson Sons: 8 Co.

Br shp Astracana; 1,192 tons; James; 54 ds; coal to Dom Pedro II RR.

LAVERFOOL For Dr by Peerlets, 237 tons; Jackson; fo ds; indee to Burnett, Wright & de Castro.

BURNOS AVERS—Br bgn Estella; 175 tons; Osbornet: 15 ds; hant to J. M. Frias & Filho.

TULY 36.

WHAMKOTON—Gr bk Von der Hepdt; 662 tons; Michaelis, ods, pine to order.

SETURE—Nor lug Hazard; 253 tons; Somme; 39 ds; salt order.

to order.

7/II.1' 11.
Basemann—Ste pel Zwore. Rosallie; 166: tons: Merambell;
y de, wine and sondries to Jose Romaguein.

New CAPTLE—Ner lug Stabil; 192 tons: Fuglestard: 68 de;
cot lo Jodo Corber Fechico & Co. Cororro—Port le Allingue; 348 tons: Barbase; sandries to
Mortion Bigga & Filto.

Montent traga & etter Briston Marke Angela Senant; 239 tons; Maristany; 18 dis jerked beef to José Romagueira. AUGUST 1.

WILLINGTON—Or bg. Carl Angell; 354 tons; Frenck; 72 de hunber to F. Sowown & Co. Witamstross—Grig Carl Angant; 354 tons; Frenck; 72 de; hundre to F. Sauwen & Co. Castury—Lik A. Júr. 540 tons: Malatista; 56 de; coal to the Messageries Maritimes.

Canter—le lug fathelit; 526 tons; Williams; 42 de; wine and auditas to J. M. Minanda Leone.

ballasi to J. M. Mirmada Losse.
Processori—For the Marticles 17: 310 tons Riberion, 45 de jesked beef to F. de Figueiredo & Co. 12: 310 tons Riberion, 45 de ILIAN DO SAL-1970 ship Mora Liver, 714 tons Oliveira; 20 de seit to J. A. G. Sontos.
AUGUST VILLA REAL—The bit Margaret Edward; 381 tons; Andrew; 45 de seit to order.

15 de salt to ocoMorrarvinos—U. S. flag-sup.
MOGUST).

MOGUST).
MOGUST).

MOGUST).

Mogust An los Sydday; 415 tone Chepman; 38 de
floir to Wight & Co.

Mogust A. Co. (-1; 37) tons. Turry; 4

Secundis, bound to Gran.

Deceg 39 de

Deceg 39 de

Pour Edizanerrii—Br. Isgo L. C. A.; 173 tous: Tarry: 41 ds; hallast to order; pat in for supplies, bound to Guan.

Granzeraverue—Sp smk. Zoln; 107 tous: Pages; 32 ds; jerked bed to José Romagnetis.

NAMES

Commercio.

Isanco do Commercio.

Petropolis.

Petropolis.

Macabie e Campos.

Panilist .

Leopoldina.

Nietheroyomse.

S. Paniba e Rio de Janeiso

Unido Valenciona.

S. Christovio.

S. Christovio.

S. Paulo.

Pernambato.

Pernambato.

S. Luit do Maranhão.

Porto Alegre.

Villa Irabel.

Montevidoo.

Hravedias
Caris urbanos . ROADS
TOLL ROADS
União e Indiustria.
Magáe e Sapucaia.
RAVICATION COMPANI
BRAIDICINA É NAVEGATÓN
LURIA NICHEROVANE.
LURIA NICHEROVANE.
Paulista
Amazon Steam Navigation
Flav. do Espárito Santo (Ce
Fidelidade.

Fluv. do Estpatus SINSURANCE
Fidelidade
Argos Fluminense
Garantia
Nova Permanente
Nova Regeneração.
Confança
Integridade
Previdente
Popular Fluminense.
Gloria MARKETS

Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro.
Nischeny.
Nischeny.
Tanaspas MacRilland. de San
Bonds Montilland.
Doza de Pedro II.
Benzil Industrial.
União Industrial.
União Industrial.
União Industrial.
Carrasgens Plaminense.
Carrasgens Plaminense.
Economia (davanderia).
Tritão Plumiense.
Masocição Comercial.
Tritão Plumiense.
Minas de Capapava.
Architectonica.

Material para construcção

CAPITAL | E

500,000 2,665,000 800,000

4,000,000 2,000,000 700,000 1,200,000 540,000 800,000 1,200,000

1,800,000 180,000 6,000 1,800

4,000,000 600,000 200,000 640,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 20,000 3,000 1,000 3,200 5,000 50,000 750

£ 750,000 £ 75,000

600,000\$
600,000
1,000,000
1,000,000
1,200,000
1,200,000
400,000
400,000
800,000
1,800,000
1,000,000
600,000
400,000
10,000

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

All 200\$
20,000 200
All 200
All 200
5,000 200
10,200
15,000 200
15,000 200
30,000 200

4,000 All
20,000 All
10,000 All
3,500 All
6,000 All
2,700 All
4,000 3,000
6,000 All
10,000 All
10,000 All

8,000 3,000 2,500 800 500 20,000 40,000 5,000 5,000 8,000,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 800,000 500,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000

2,500 1,000 3,000

3,000 3,000 50,000 5,000 2,000 6,000 12,500 6,000 4,000 6,000 4,000 10,000 6,000 6,000 10,000 6,000 10,000 5,000

37,500 36,000 £ 20 7,500 All £ 10

5,000 7,500 2,130 4,400

All 160\$
160 All 145\$
All 100\$
All 120\$
40
All 50\$
All 50\$
All 70\$
All 70\$

· All

All All 10:3

All Ali

300\$ 100

All 200\$
All 200
912 200
3,163 200
42,500 £ 20
200

and the manufacture of the second of the sec

coffee.

"JULV 24.

PRINSACOLA—Sw bk. Dronthing Sophia; 904 tons: Benet-wose; ballast.

MAYANASA—Sp bk Sebastian Gamā; 449 tons; Pujek jerker-bed.

Liha Terceira—Port bgu *Terceirense*; 222 tons; Vidigal; bollast.

callast,

"JULY" 5.

BALTHMORE—Am lik Amazon; 233 tons; Myrick; coffee.

GIBRALTAR—Nor lik Cort Adder; 508 tons; Olsen; coffee.

UNITED STATES -Br lik J. Davies; 1,009 tons; Taylor; allast.

ulist.

"VILV" 26.

Noteriness Forts—Br ling Irlan; 250 tons; Lewis; kallast.

Rostriess Forts—Br ling Irlan; 250 tons; Groves; kallast.

East Brinn.—Br lik Martha Real; 64 tons; Davies ballast.

East Brinn.—Br lik Martha Real; 64 tons; Davies ballast.

New Yonn.—See lik Ulibra; 446 tons; Jahmen; paving

Batta.—Nor lik Uribra; 456 tons; Jahmen; paving

Ones.

STA. CATHERINA—Sp bk Inee; 199 tons; Alsina; sundries
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Br shp Euphrales; 1,668 tons; Ful
rton; ballass.

arton; ballast.

PARANGUA—Sp bg Fillipe; 193 tons; Riera; sundries.

*\frac{yULV 2r}{2}.

BALTIMONE—Am bgn Robert C. Wright; 253 tons; Clarloger.

DIOS; coffee.

CALLAO—Br shp Etta; 1,117 tons. Williamson ballast.

PENSACOLA—Br shp Abysinnian; 1,286 tons. Williamson ballast.

SANTOS—It by Marry; 238 tons; Mezzanic salt.

**PARASAGA—Gresh Philip II "grogeng; 197 tons; Inburg; Inburs.

—Gr bag Anna; 318 tons; Mohrdieck; Indiast.

AUGUST1.

AUGUST1.

AUGUST2.

AUGUST2.

AUGUST3.

AUGUST3.

ACCOUNT—It is According to tome Passioner, transitACOUSTS —
FAMOUTH—It high Elebors (do tome Saminis collector.
FAMOUTH—It has globars (do tome Saminis collector.
Berrins—An old p. F. H. "Abstra" (a 27) tome Money Indian,
Berrins—An old p. F. H. "Abstra" (a 27) tome Money Indian,
Berrins—An old p. H. Berrins
F. Transita—File Acoustic of Harty (28) tome Olds coffee
SARTINS—Nor India H. Acoustic of Harty (28) tomes (bids coffee
SARTINS—Nor India H. Berrins—May (28) tomes (bids coffee)
ACOUSTS—In the H. Berrins—May (28) tomes (bids coffee)
ACOUSTS—In the Harty (28) tom

Steamers:		Sailing-Vessels:
London 35/ Liverpool 35/ Antwerp 30/ Lamburg 40/ Havre fr. 35 Bordeaux fr. 60 Marseilles fr. 60 New York jo ets Haltimore 40 ets New-Orleans. 30 ets	•	Channel f. o 33/6 a 40/ Lisbon t. o 40/ a 43/6 Gibridar t. o 40/ a 43/6 Gibridar t. o 40/ a 43/6 N. U. S 12/ a 20/ South U. S 17/6 a 20/6

PESSELS LOADING AND WITH DESTINATION.

FESSELS LOADING AND BITH GRANTAGE COM-Marcilles and General-Har Calcular Special Marcilles and General-Har Calcular general badge of smalless for 50.
Harves—Lik Chiefer, general badge of smalless for 50.
New York—Ann six City of Partic Oxyo longs codies and smalless figures.—It large Dates, even longs offer and smalless for the Calcular Calcu

All 180,000\$000 100\$000 15 000 July, 1870 Nom

come and government and make make me to the make the make the make the make the

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE NAME WHERE TO Principle of the control of the cont

Calling at intermediate ports

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 4, 1879

Phipps Bros. & C. A. Mossok Co. Norton, Megaw & C. Wright & Co. Fo order, Royal Mail Co. Fo order, To order. Wilson Sons & Co. Wright & Co. 173 June of Jondeguny J. M. Frias & Co.
440 Apr. 28 Nangeon. Barnels-Krumer&C.
440 Apr. 28 Nangeon. Barnels-Krumer&C.
450 Apr. 28 Nangeon. Barnels-Krumer&C.
450 Apr. 10 Lingson. J. C. Hillie.
450 Apr. 10 Lingson. J. C. Hillie.
451 Apr. 10 Lingson. J. C. Hillie.
452 Apr. 10 Lingson. J. C. Hillie.
453 Apr. 10 Lingson. J. C. Hillie.
454 Apr. 10 Lingson. J. Lingson. R. A.
455 Apr. 10 Lingson. J. Lingson. R. A.
455 Apr. 10 Lingson. L. J. March & Co.
450 Apr. 10 Lingson. L. J. March & Co.
450 Apr. 10 Lingson. L. Height H. R.
455 Apr. 10 Lingson. J. Lingson. 178 June 25 Gualeguay, J. M. Frias & Co

operations of the second of th

Aug. 1 Whom, to Sancen & C.

Thur 2 R. Ganda Marada A. & C.

The Green S. Ferrira & Lavadran,
28 Topon Levina & Lavadran,
28 Topon Levina & Lavadran,
29 Topon Levina & Hawking
20 Marada S. H. N. Docytes,
27 Ley Bonte for Lagiand
27 Marada S. H. N. Docytes,
28 Topon Levina,
29 Carlot L. J. J. Joneson
20 Carlot L. J. J. J. Lavadran,
21 Carlot L. J. J. J. Lavadran,
22 Carlot L. J. J. J. Lavadran,
23 Carlot L. J. J. J. Lavadran,
24 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
25 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
26 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
26 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
27 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
28 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
28 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
28 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
29 Carlot L. J. J. Lavadran,
20 Carlot L. J. Lavadran,
20

348 Apr 2 St. Nodas Mex Wagner,
240 June - Barragens Beide Corman & Co.
240 " 24 June 1 state Mex & Co.
240 " 25 arbit 1 state Mex & Co.
250 " 25 arbit 1 state Mex & Co.
250 " 25 arbit 1 state Mex & Co.
250 " 25 arbit 1 state Mex & Co.
260 " 27 arbit 1 state Mex & Co.
27 " 27 New Co.
28 State Mex & Co.
29 State Mex & Co.
20 State Mex & Co.
25 State Mex & Co.
26 State Mex & Co.
27 State Mex & Co.
28 State Mex & Co.
28 State Mex & Co.
29 State Mex & Co.
20 State Mex & Co.
21 State Mex & Co.
22 State Mex & Co.
23 State Mex & Co.
24 State Mex & Co.
25 State Mex & Co.
26 State Mex & Co.
27 State Mex & Co.
28 State Mex omla Acc.,
i master
i mester
i order.
A. G. Santos,
dendes d'Ohy &Cocontos

The primitive fire-place is formed of three large stones; for bellows, there is a little mat-fan, or, very likely, the puffing lungs of the brown cook. Among the art-icles of cuisine, we may observe an iron kettle, or a tin coffee-pot; but these are by no means necessities; most of the older women can manufacture their own cooking

ware of coarse clay.

Besides the earthen pots and jars, other kitchen utensils are furnished by calabashes; either whole shells, the contents of which are taken out through a small hole in the top, thus forming a close jug; or the fruit cut in two to make bowls and cups, which are often covered with a brilliant black lacquer of cumale, and painted in pretty pat-terns. There are turtle-shell pans, and gourd bottles, and wooden spoons; baskets small and large; clay lamps for burning fish-oil and so forth. João's wife has a few coarse plates and bowls, with knives, forks and spoons, which she has purchased in Monte Alegre; very often the plates are replaced by native earthen-ware, and the owls by calabashes, and it is no unusual nce for a traveler to be reduced to the Indian eating-implements—the finge
-[Herbert H. Smith, in Scribner's for April

THE LABOR QUESTION,

In his second lecture before the Nationa Museum. Dr. Nicolau Moreira entere upon a discussion of the question of emi-gration and colonization as affecting the growth and prosperity of Brazil. He argued that the only part which the government should take in the matter should be the exercise of its moral influence upon the movement and the adoption of such measurement ures as will prepare the way for spontaeous immigration, such as the right c purchase and transfer of land, liberty instruction, of association, of conscience, and full naturalization. In relation to the present state of labor and its needs, he said:

It is a habit with all slave-holding coun-

tries and those in which there is no organization of labor, to complain of a scarcity of laborers: meanwhile, these are the very coun tries which make the most unreasonable use of the labor which they possess.

That there is no real deficiency of labor in the present state of the agricultural industries of Brazil can be demonstrated by an ex amination of the statistics of our population

The population of Brazil may be cal-culated at about 11,000,000 of individuals. Taking 10,000,000, to give a more exact result, and deducting from it 1,300,000 slaves existing in Brazil, according to the statistics furnished by the minister of em-pire, and 3,000,000 who are employed in the arts, sciencies, industries and professions, and there remains at our disposal 5,700,000 individuals. Subtracting two-thirds of this number for the aged, children under twelve years, and the disabled, and we have here 1,900,000 robust labor-ers, not taking into account the multitudes wages who wander through our forests or draw near the centres of population, and or draw near the centres of population, and who, endowed, as they are, with strength and energy, accustomed to all the rigors of climate and possessing various and ex-cellent aptitudes, will be able to render valuable services to civilized society, if, instead of the general with his military discipline or the capuchin with his fanaticism, we shall have a system of supervision which will not undertake to make automatons or to create fanatics.

Passing from general to special statistics, in each one of the provinces we find the same result. For example, taking Rio Grande do Norte, it is seen that from the 13,470 slaves which it possesses, scarcely 3,800 are employed in cultivation. In São Paulo, with a slave population of 169,000 individuals, only 60,000 are used in agricultural employments. All the other provinces will be found in the same state of affairs. The slaves who should by special laws

be sent into the interior, leaving the maritime cities in order that European immigra-tion should establish itself here, on the contrary remain in them in extraordinary numbers. This fact is not to be wondered at when on the fazendas themselves the force in domestic service subtracts from the cultivation of the fields a large number of la-

Consulting the annals of the British Anti-Slavery Association we encounter the following facts brought to the knowledge of that society through the medium of the British consulate in Brazil.

In this connection these annals state that in 1818 there were in Brazil about 2,000, ooo slaves producing 2,000,000 pounds sterling. In 1845 the slave population was 1,700,000 and the exportation amounted 1,700,000 and the opening. In 1866 the number of slaves was reduced to 1,400,000 and the exports were valued at 10,000,000 pounds sterling. Finally in 1872 the slave population reached 1,300,000 and Brazilian production arrived at the total of 18,000,-000 pounds sterling. These facts, as we have just seen, demonstrate that as slavery has decreased, production has increase

Setting aside the statements of the Anti-Slavery Association, let us see in the light of statistics taken from our fiscal departments, whether the truth of this conclusion can be sustained. The twelve years preceding the extinction of the African slave trade, that is, from 1840 to 1852, the coffee exported from the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 84,501,705 arrobas, giving an annual average of 7,008,454 arrobas valued at 21,-868,000\$; the twelve years following the extinction of this traffic, that is, from 1852 to 1864, the exportation, instead of decreasing, ascended to 111,121,296 arrobas, or an annual average of 9,570,375 arrobas val-

ued at 45,000,000\$.

In São Paulo the same fact is verified from 1840 to 1852 the exportation of coffee through the port of Santos was 2,117,093 arrobas, giving an annual average of 191,-419 arrobas valued at 523,000\$; after the extinction of the traffic the production amounted to 11,586,976 arrobas with an annual average of 965,581 arrobas valued

But, some say, this production im-mediately after the extinction of the traffic proves nothing, because it is nothing more than what resulted from the existing num-ber of slaves from which so few were taken by death, sale, liberation or flight. I accept the argument and will pass from this to demonstrate that even after the law of the 28th of September, 1871, which caused so great an outery on the part of the cultivators of the soil who felt a foreboding of their decadence, the exportation of coffee still continued to increase both in quantity and in value.

During the period mentioned, from 1872 to 1878, the exportation of coffee from the port of Rio de Janeiro attained the amount of 77, 253, 313 arrobas, an annual average of 11,036, 179 arrobas valued at 55, 180, 895\$ calculating the arroba at the price of 5\$ In the province of São Paulo the exportation secured the same ratio of increase, the output from 1872 to 1878 being 21,000,000 arrobas, an annual average of 3,000,000 arrobas valued at 15,000,000\$.

In view of these statistics, tell me if it is possible to attribute the critical state of our agriculture to a scarcity of labor?

THE LABOR PROBLEM IN BRAZIL THE LABOR PROBLEM IN BRAZIL.

Brazil just now has alalor problem to solve quite as difficult in its way as that with which the Louisiana and Mississippi planters were recently confronted on a smaller scale in consequence of the negro exodus to Kansas. The Louisiana and Mississippi plantation hands, creatious as they are, have learned enough from their brief experience among strangers to realize that the exodus, as a basiness venture, was a mistake, and it is not survivine therefore that the movement has practically among strangers to realize that the exodus, as a basiness veniure, was a mislanke, and it is not surprising therefore that the movement has practically come to an end. There has been more or less demondization of the agricultural industries of those states in consequence, but from present appearances it is not taking too much for granted to say that the relations between the planters and the field hands will speedily readjust themselves on the old basis, with such modification of the contract system, however, as will give the latter some advantages which they did not enjoy before. With Brazil, the solution of the question is less simple. The law of September, 1873, providing for the gradual emancian of the staves, is not, working at all in hammony with the anticipations either of the economists or humanitarians. Instead of improving the negro, it looks as if the tendency of things would be in the opposite direction, transforming Brazil, so first success the labor element, upon which the prosperity of the country so largely depends, is travel to their instinct, are fooking from the agricultural districts into the towns in large numbers; and by this process the labor element, upon which the prosperity of the country so largely depends, is a might be expected, are proportionately increasing. We have a striking exemplification of the results of this turn of affairs in the steady decrease in the production of one of the leading Brazilian staples, cotton, as will be seen from the following-statement of shipments to the European markets from the commencement of the gradual emancipation system down to last year:

DELIVERISO PERAPIL COTTON AT EUROPEAN PORTS

tion system down to last year:

DRINGRISHOR BRAZIL COTTON AT EUROPEAN PORTS

DURING THE PAST FIVE SEASONS.

Season of 1873-4. ... 600, 600 bales

1874-5. ... 615,000 ,
1875-0. ... 347,000 ,
1870-7. ... 479,000 ,
1870-7. ... 479,000 ,
1877-8. ... 447,000 ,

THE RIO NEWS

These figures are certainly very suggestive. With a falling off of some sixty per cent. in production during the four years past, when emancipation may be said to have but entered upon its primary stage, it may well be asked, if the decline is to continue in the same ratio for another decade, whether Braul will have any cotton to export at all. The gravity of the situation is naturally taxing the apacies of the government, and many are the plans and projects put forward to arrest the process of industrial disintegration; but thus far there is no agreement with reference to any of them. Not a few influential members of the government concur with the political economists in the expediency of opening the doors to the Chinese, but this nat on encounter pretty much the same popular prejudice that exists against similar expedients in all the content of the acter to warrant an expectation tinx, even with these concessions by the government, Brazil will be able to attract to its half-deserted fields the par-icular class of emigrants who have "contributed se largely to the Northern and Western sections of the United States." The truth is, the question is on which would seem to be beyond the range of legisla tive prescription. Anglo-Saxons, Scandinaviar Tentons and Latins alike, diverse as may be the cleations and Littins lines, ouverse as may be timed-characteristics in other respects, appear to have at least one trait in common, and that is an unconquer-able dislike of settling in countries where slavery has at any time been a legalized institution. We de not pretend to explain the philosophy of this, but o the fact itself there is no question. Climatic influences also have operated in the same direction. Not to speak of the indifferent success that has from time to time attended various emigration enter-prises in our Southern States, it is well-known that notwithstanding many tempting inducements held time to time attended various emigration enterprises in our Southern States, it is well-known that notwithstanding many tempting inducements held not to settlers in Cuba, that heautiful and fertile island to-day is almost legging the despised Chinese to come and cultivate the plantations which the negro, where left to himself, permits to go uncultivated. At the same time, there is, at this moment, in singular contrast, a remarkable emigration in progress to the Argentine Republic and the River Plate, comanting largely of Italians; and as the social, political and industrial conditions there, as well as the climate, are not open to the objections which Dom Pedro's empire has to deal with, that movement will doublites continue, to the immense advantage of those countries. For Brazil, however, the future, both as regards emigration and the surply of labor, the outlook, to say the least of it, is dubious, and we are a little curious to see how her statesmen and economists finally propose to deal with. At LONDON newsmaper furnishles the curious

A London newspaper furnishes the curiou statement that 1,885 out of 5,241 shares in a new brewery in Sheffield are held by English clergymen THE RECEIPTS for school pur es in Ohio, Ur ited States, last year were \$11,488,821.90, and the expenditures \$7,995,125.45.

WHITNEY & SONS,

CAR WHEEL WORKS.

ILL STREET, SIXTEENTH TO SEVEN

Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton for Railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of c

street ca...
catalogue furnishea

Agent for Breatl,

O. C. JAMES,

47 Run 1º de Março.

Rio de Ja

H^{eliotype}

Permanent Photographic Book Illustrations

THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Heliotype, Photo-lihographic, and Photo-engraving proceeds. Employed by the United States Covernment in illustrating Scientific and Medical Resorts, by Scientific, Historical, and other learned societies, by the leading publishers, and for illustrating Town and Family Histories, etc., etc.

ories, etc., etc.
nc-similes of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings,
wings, and Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature,
loal and Scientific objects, Antiquities, etc., etc.
or terms and specimens apply to the

OFFICE OF "O NOVO MUNDO."

No. 47 Rua 19 de Mary

Rio de Janeiro.

WILCOX & WHITE'S IMPROVED ORGANS

MANUFACTORY :

WEST MERIDEN. CONN

46 EAST 14TH STREET, New YORK

Agency in Rio de Janeiro:

No. 81, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO Where the Organs may be seen and examined.

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Export and Commission Merchants.
41 AND 43 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

R. O. Dra
linte he introduction into Brazil of American producnecy, Agrinatural Implements, Railmod Surphies, Marrer pood, Hardware, By Goods and specialities granatural production of the special section of the special
reliable information regarding the special
reliable information reliable information reliable
rel ufacturers' goods, Hardware, Dry Goods and special cerully suitable for or adaptable to the requirement country, by furnishing reliable information regarding modes of preparing and packing merchandles, so of their profitable acceptation there, and by means of it Janeiro house, bringing the American Producers and turers into direct communication with the Brazilian

U NITED STATES AND BRAZIL S. S. LINE

Carrying the United States and Broatlian Mails, Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janciro, stopping at the intermediate ports of St Thomas, Park, Pernambuco and Ishai. The steamers of bid inc., 2,500 tosts measurement each, are new and first-class in

particular.

Steamer	Commander	Anive	Depart
City of Pará City of Rio de Janeiro Colorado City of Pará		Aug 28 Sept. 27	Aug 6 Sep 6 Oct. 5 Nov. 6

Fare between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st. class \$175.

ral and Passage office,

WILSON'S SONS & Co., Limited.

No. 2 Prapa das Marinhas.

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA Agent for the

"DOMESTIC" and

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES

N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Macheir use constantly on hand.

AMERICAN BANK NOTEC

OFFICE: 143, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ENGRAVES AND PRINTS
KNOTES, BOINDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COR
FORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TOSTAGE AND EVYSUBANCE, AND ALL KINDS
OF SECURITIES
the most artistic style, and me building pring against fit
he most artistic style, and me a building pring against fit.

New York, February 6, 1800.

In the most artistic style, and ma building prived natural property.

At a meeting of the Board of Traceria beld the day, by At a meeting of the Board of Traceria beld the day, by the following gendlem were deted officers of this Cumpany under its consolidation with the National and Cominental Bank Company and the Company of the President of of the Pres

N ORWICH UNION FIRE

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

(Established 1797)
Insurances of all descriptions at me entre poly rio de Janeiro and Sant MEE, ALLEN & CO. nission Merchants No. 66 Rua do General Camas Rio de Igneiro.

ACKSON & SHARP COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DEL Manufacturers of all styles and qualifies of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment employs 1,000 workmen, and has fur-nished the cars for all the narrow guage railroads in the United States, and Culas. The cars of the São Paule and Rio de Janeiro railway, the Itunaan, the Mogyana, Nicheroyones, and other narrow guage railways in Brazil are from these well-known works. CHAS. S. HOWLAND, JOB H. JACKSON

Treasus er.

O. C. JAMES, 47, Rua Primeiro de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
AGENT FOR BRAZIL

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

· (Established, 1831)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and template-like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Caretc, etc.

All work thoroughly guarant catalogue furnished on applicat

PHILADELPHIA - 1876 EXPOSITION MEDAL MARC FERREZ'S BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

Brazilian scenery a speciality

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Import and Commission Merchants

47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA

RIO DE JANEIRO Caixa no Correio No. 115

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery, agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware, tc., etc., subject to the approval of their New York house, for he prompt and satisfactory handling of which they possess

English bank OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transvery description of Banking business.

COMMERCIAL BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Capital Rs 12,000,000\$000 Subscribed "11,26,000\$000 Paid up. "10,27,000\$000

This Bank draws on
The London & County Bank.....L
The Bank of Portugal, payable in Lisbon and in London. Lisbon.

Lisbon. De Branch Bank of Portugal, payable in Oporto.

The Comptoir d'Escompte. Paris.

biscounts Treasury, Bank and Commercial Bills; receives the part interest in account current, and on Bills at fixed in; and transacts every other description of Banking

LIDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co., (LIMITED).

MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD,

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

and
COFFEE-CLEANING MACHINERY.
No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor.

DR. L. R. EBERT

AMERICAN DENTIST IMPERIAL FAMILY OF BRAZIL

and
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN LEGATIONS Rua do Ouvidor 106 Rio de Janeiro.

O NOVO MUNDO

A Monthly Illustrated Journal of Politics, Literature, and the Arts,

REVISTA INDUSTRIAL

A Monthly Illustrated Journal of Commerce, Agriculture, Mining, Railroading, and Mechanical Arts. PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK, IN PORTUGUESE, And having their Circulation wholly in Braz EDITED BY J. C. RODRIGUES, LL. B.

N 47 Rug 19 de Ma WARD & LIPMAN

Commission Merchants

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN GOODS Advances made on Consignments, acts for Railways and Public Works Solic

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Merchants, Bankers, and for all business purposes, are the place of every other kind of hand stamp. marking clothing, table linen, etc. with indelible ink. Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp for Bank and

lonograms, autographs, etc., made to order.
S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manutacturer,
47 Rus 1º de Março.
Rio DE JANFIRO

LETCHER AND KIDDER'S BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS"

E. & H. LAEMMERT

Printed and Published at the
"ALDINA" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE